egraph) any longer to conceal the fact, that con-egraphe misunderstanding has arisen between the rerument on the one hand and Vice-Admiral Bir siderable misunderstanding has arisen between the government on the one hand and Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Eagler on the other, in reference to the character and results of the operations in the Baltic. It is no secret that Sir Charles does not consider full justice has been done him by some members of the government, in reference to the amount of the with holding of permission to undertake cercain enterprises when they were proposed to him. Sir Charles when they were proposed to him. Sir Charles Rapier, viewing the order to strike his fiage as denoting disapproval of his conduct, has demanded a court martist, for the purpose of its being thoroughly sifted; but we much doubt whether this demand will be seconded to. In all probability it will be received no censure, direct or implied, from the Admiralty, in reference to his performances in the Baltic, there is no charge against him to investigate.

NEW WARLIKE INVENTIONS.

Baltic, there is no charge sgainst him to investigate.

NEW WARLIKE INVENTIONS.

A' new shell was lately tried at Vincennes, and was pronounced a failure. It burst too soon. Some accidents are said to have been occasioned by this mishap. The French government is teased by applications from inventors of new weapens of destruction. Among other schemes it is proposed to realize a steam cannon called the Architonermo, minutely described in MS. by Leonardo at tributes the merit of this invention to Archimedes Many of the suggestions made are under the consideration of the military commissions. Some new in ventions have been sacctioned, and will shortly be brought out practically. At St. Chamons the manufacture of a new species of cannon on the principal of the Minie rifie is going on rapidly. These guns will, it is affirmed, do good execution at a distance of three failes.

DESPERATE PINANCIAL STRAITS OF BUSSIA.

DESPERATE PINANCIAL STRAITS OF RUSSIA.

Another new financial measure just published will confirm my former statement of the desperate state of the Russian treasury, and show to what straits the Czar is put to find money for carrying on the war. It appears in the shape of an imperial ukase, and levies an annual tax of 500 silver roubles (nearly £80) on all manufactories of tobacco and segars, and in order to restrict such fabrications from being carried on as hitherto in private houses for their domestic consumption, a tax of 300 silver roubles is imposed on such private establishments. It must be gratifying to the Russians to get an official insight into the mysteries of their gevernment exchequer from the following preamble to the ukase:—"In consequence of the importance necessity of improving our figuraces in the present critical state of affairs by imposing new taxes on our liege subjects, we, Micholas," &c.—Correspondence of Landon Neos.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW ON THE CEAR'S

Nicholas," &c.—Correspondence of Landon News.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW ON THE CZAR'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE FOUR POINTS.

An article on "The Conduct of the War," in the new number of the Quarterly Review, winds up with the following opinions on the new peace n gotiations:—Just as these sheets were being printed off, we received the intelligence that Russis and accepted the Four Points. If our article had been written with a knowledge of this circumstance, we should have endeavored to enforce the same views we have already expressed, and should not the less have urged the propriety of some change in the cabinet. We believe, indeed, that there will be greater need than ever for vigilance and firmness. We dread the diplomacy of Russia more than her arms. We are apprehensive that her submission is a device for actaching Austria from the alliance, and for paralyzing our preparations for the next campaign. Hostilities, it is affirmed, are not to be interrupted; but we are alarmed lest the government should repeat their former errors, and, lulled into false security by the negotiations, should relax in their efforts to provide armaments against the spring. Any such suspension in our efforts would be the height of folly and false conomy. The mere pecuniary cost of preparing for war is vastly less than that of waritself, and should Russia really yield to our demandat will only be because we hold ourselves in realiness to exact what she refuses. In ignorance of the guarantees that will be asked of her, and the amount of the indemnity which will be required for the expenditure we have incurred, we can give no opinion upon the conditions of peace proposed by our ministers. We trusted them to provide for the THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW ON THE CZAR'S the expenditure we have incurred, we can give no opinion upon the conditions of peace proposed by our ministers. We trusted them to provide for the contingencies of war, and found ourselves deceived. If, taking advantage of the ascreny with which the negotiations must be conducted, they should again disappoint the reasonable expectations of the public, and assent to inadequate terms, they will not, we venture to predict, be able to withstand the atorm of reprobation which is justly due to men who, through weakness and incapacity, have betrayed their country.

through weakness and incapacity, have betrayed their country.

THE ISTHMUS OF PEREKOP.

A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle thus explains why the alibes have not thought it prudent to occupy and fortify the Isthmus of Perekop:

"First of all, our 'M. D.' evidently reckons on the command of the sea as his base of operations through the farner; and if four mites of surf in Kathnit Bay should be inconvenient in a westerly wind, why a few gun-boats will keep open the communication 'through the Straits of Kertch, the Sea of Azof, and the Putrid Ssa. 'He has, however, made no provision for the command of the ice, by which the seas, both east and west of the isthmus, are closed during the winter, by which the snashow Sivash is made as practicable for the march of the Russians as the dry land, and the isthmus itself ccases, in a strategic sense, to be an isthmus at all.

But suppose this trifling obstalle of the ice removed (as it doubtless would be by the energy of a Derby ministry), there are still some difficulties in the way of "those lew gun boats," which are to maintain the eastern communication. First, the Russians themselves, besides their steamers at Kertch, are supposed to have in the Sea of Azof a feet of gun boats, adapted to the peculiar navigation of that very shallow sea. I believe we have not in the Black Sea three steamers of sufficiently light draught to pass Yenikalé, even if we had a pilot to navigate them through that tortous strat. The channel has thirteen feet of water, and is so nar-

in the Black Sea three steamers of sulfillently light draught to pass Yenikale, even if we had a pilot to navigate them through that torthous strat. The channel has thirteen feet of water, and is so marrow that no vessel can enter the Sea of Azof without being exposed to the fire of two heavy batteries at Kertch and one at Yemkale.

But supposing we had steamers once powerfal enough to silence these batteries and light enough to float in the Sea of Azof, and that these steamers, after destroying the enemy's gun-bosts, and luckily escaping the perils of an unknown navigation in ashallow sea, full of shifting sands, were to succeed in reaching the narrow channel which communicates with the Sivache—what then? What would have been gained by all these risks? They would still be 100 miles (by water) from Perekop, and would remain 100 miles off, since the Sivache, instead of being navigable for gun-bosts, is merely a shallow lagoon in many piaces, fordable, Fand in jothers positively dry, except during easterly wind. In the Russian campaigns against the Tarters, it was three times forded at as many different spots by a Russian column, which thus turned the boasted lines of Perekop, and appeared nexpectedly in the rear of the Tartars khan, who had relied on that defence. forded at as many different spots by a Russian column, which thus turned the boasted lines of Perekop, and appeared mexpectedly in the rear of the Tartar Khan, who had relied on that defence. The probability is that the Russians will by this time have bridged over the channel of Yenisel (only 100 metres wide, which, on the closing of the Sea of Azof by the ice, would thus become the readiest passage for the corn of Berdlansk and Marianpol. Nor could there be manch difficulty in connecting the peninsula with the mainland at any of the fordable points between Yenisel and Perekop—the point of Schoungar for instance, which is within some miles of Perekop, where the Russian column crossed.

It is by no means my intention to deny the strategical value of Perekop altogether, or the importance of holding it, but simply to show that a military operation of this nature is not to be undertaken in this easy difficult fashion, and that, as during the frosts the isthmus is, in a strategic sense, no istimus at all, and as at any other season is may be turned by a powerful enemy having the command of the continental steppe, and acquainted with the shallows of the Sivache, there may be some reasons which have not occurred to our anateur tacticians for not "at once" shooting down 10,000 Turks at Perekop, and leaving them like so much rubbish.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON ON THE RUSSIAN

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON ON THE RUSSIAN WAR.

In his address at the opening of the Mechanics' Institution at Scaham harbor, on the 3d of January, Sir Arceibald Alison, the distinguished historiaa, made the following reference to the Russian warr—Such was the interest of the war that it was of the last importance that they should know the nature of the enemy with whom they had to contend. He was not an insignificant enemy. The Emperor Nicholas has over 70,000,000 of men, all devoted to war. Commerce, agriculture, science, literature, philosophy were in little esteem; all the talent of the empire was devoted to war. Every young man of ability was sent to the military schools; in these schools 80,000 young men were educated to the science of war, the ablest of whom were selected for the duties of diplomacy. At the head of the empire they found a man of vast energy, unshaken courage, and great determination. He devoted the energies of the great empire to the objects of external aggression, and was actually supported by the whole Russian ustion; every man, from the Emperor down the serf, was impressed with the idea that Russia was to be the conqueror of the world. The Emperor was now making war on the idea that Russia merely giving vent to the national feeling. To him might be applied, with the literation of a low words, the lines of one of the greatest poets of the last century—No charms to him pacific sceptres yield,

century—

No charms to him pacific sceptres yield,
War sounds the trump, he hurries to the field,
Cease nothing, he cries, when aught remains
On Stamboul's towers, till Rassian standards fly,
And all is mine beneath the castern sky.

Now, how was it that in the contest with this great

Power they had made so sudden a transition from the excitation of victory to almost the despondency of defeat? They saw a great deal in the journels and executing to throw blams on this sud that Ministry, on this and that General. He neither stood there to vindicate one Ministry or another—to vindicate one General or another. But he stood there to point out to his fellow-countrymen the errors—he might almost say the national uninhment. They were now mesting with national punishment. They were now in a state of anxiety here on account of the state of the army in the Crimes. Why was it that the noble army which had done such great things had been exposed to such defeats? Just because it was one-half its proper size. Let them open the papers, and they would find the reason why the English were in a much worse position than the French; our army of 20,000 men was obliged to do the work of 60 000 men. While the French were only obliged to go late the treaches once in every four days, the English soldiers must go in every other night. This of course weakens their frame, and they are unable to bear the cold, wet, and storms which prevail in that inhospitable climate. If England, when the war broke out, had had 100,000 regular toops, 10,000 cavality, and 8,000 militia, they would have gained a decisive success in the first campaign. Suppose they had had 100,000 men to transport, they might have sent 40,000 to the Baltic, and taken Cromatad; and 50,000 to the Crimes and taken Sebastopol. Why, if 6,000 cavalry instead of 700 had been at the battle of Alma, they would have converted it into a total route, and the Russian army, broken and disorganized, would have been unable to defend Sebastopol. At the battle of Balaklava would have been carried up with perfect safety. 5,000 English troops, this with perfect safety. 5,000 English troops, this with the right wing we hulled the Russian battalions down the heights, with the left wing we would have taken Schastopol, and the two Grand Dukes would have two dates of his particula

To dwell a weeping bermit there.

HOW ENGLAND TREATS THOSE WHO HAVE BLED FOR HER.

[From the Loudon Times, Jan. 6.]

The conduct of our official establishments at Balakiava, Scutari, and elsawhere, may well earn for us the title of "the European Chinese." Incapable of anything but the merest routine, unequal to the slightest emergeacy, our officials have contrived to do as much to discredit our national character as the conduct of our regimental officers and private soldiers has done towards elevating it. Three hours were occupied by the wounded disembarked at Scutari in struggling, weak and agonized, over the quarter of a mile of ground that separated them from our inhespitable receptacle of misery. Flesh and blood were embarked and disembarked, tossed and bandled about, with no more regard to quivering nerves and bleeding wounds than if they had been so many bales of wool or cotton. But why do we speak of the miseries thus endured in places, the remoteness of whose situation, the newness of whose establishments, offer some excuss for inhumanity and some palliation for neglect? Let our readers consider the case of the Humalaya at Portsmouth, and then say whether they know of any Christian people so inhuman as those to whom Englard delegates the care of well ming back to their native soil the bravest and best deserving of her sors.

On Tuesday last the Himalaya arrived at Ports-

profectors.

They came; but who was there to welcome them? Everybody knows that Portsmouth swarms with officials, naval and military, and that, if the Queen had been landing from Oeborne instead of our nelpless and crippled soldiers from the Crimea, there would not have been wanted one of the tale to swell the unmeaning pomp and idle ceremony. We should have bad the Admiral Superintendent, the Port Admiral, the Lieutenant Governor, and a host of other officials whose titles it is not now worth recording, as none of them could find time to attend to this ordinary duty of hospitality and humanity, or to see that the noble freight of the Himalaya was received with all honor, all gratitude, and all tenerness. The officials were not there, slibough they had twenty-four hours notice, and the disembartation was left to be effected by the invalidathemselves, with such aid as the crew of the steamer could afford them. But there is one class of officials never wanting to the duty of saluting an Englishman on his return to his native land. If the Generas and Admirals were wanting, the Custom House officers were not. They were there to examine the beggage of the wounded soldiers, laudably anxious that no single pound of tolacco should escapelis contribution to the revenue, and afford an untaxed solace to the miserable hours of sickness or convalescence. The search was conducted on the open jetty, and until it was concluded, no soldier or efficer was allowed to leave the spot. They sat and crouched as best they might in the bleak January afternoon, those shivering and mutilated roice of the strong and the brave, and pondered, doubtless with thoughts too bit ter for words, on the welcome which the country for which they had given all extended to them in return. There were no amoulances, no stretchers: there was no one to care for them, or to conduct them to their allotted home, until, at last, after the matter seemed simest desperate, help came in the shape of omnibusses for those who could sit, and stretchers for those woo

THE ICE BREAKING UP IN THE BALTIC.

THE ICE BREAKING UP IN THE BALTIC.

DANGERS TO WESTERN COMMERCE FROM RUSSIAN

(From tee London Times, Jan. 12.)

We think it desirable that attention should be directed to the present aspect of affairs in the Baltic, where, sithough we have terminated the campaign, we have not been absolutely relieved from the contingencies of the season. When our fleet was wittdrawn from these waters the Russian squadrons were imp isoned, or supposed to be imprisoned, for the winter in their own harbors, the ice being relied upon as a convenient and infallible instrument of blackade. Our own cruisers were accordingly dispersed in different quarters; some of the heavy ships are bound for the Black Sea, and others have been distributed along our own coasts, it will be discerned, however, that the efficacy of these arrangements depends entirely upon the continuous duration of the ice in the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finand, where the fleets of the Caar are stationed; for if by any accident of weather it should suddenly break up forever so short a time the Russian squadrons would be at liberty, and our own commerce, or even our own shores, might be exposed to alarm. The situation of affairs, indeed, would for the moment become such as it might have been had our Baltic fleet been distoled or cluded at any period of the wummer.

We do not pretend to regard this contingency as probable, but it will have been seen that our correspondent yearerly break up of the ice in the Baltio as

an event unusual indeed, but not so unparalleled as to exempt us from the necessity of taking presentions accordingly. He states, also, that at the date of his despatch there was not the slightest appearance of frost either in the Bay of Kiel or the adjacent waters, and he adds, that a mercantile steamer, the Balmoral, had left the Frith of Forth after durables, on their return from the Baltic, had arrived there, had made her voyage cut to Kiel, and was calculating with perfect confidence on getting bask again to Leith without encountering any impediment in navigation. The inference, therefore, naturally suggesting itself is, that those waters may possibly become more open and the Russian fleet more discosable for action than we imagine.

We trust that sufficient provision has been made by the Admirally against these contingencies, and that the country may be relieved of all alarms from a sea so easily guarded as the Baltic. As it happens, the atraits leading to these waters can be watched with great facility, and a chain of steamers would provide us with all the security required. We repeat, that our apprehensions on this head are not very great. It is not probable that the ice will so break up as to set the cruisers of the Czar at liberty, and, even if such an event were to occur, the obvious risk of being frozen out of port, by a return of the Irosit, would operate materially to the discouragement of adventure. Still, it must be remem bered that the very possibility of the occurrence would be attended with alarm, and events in the Pacific have shown how easily a few frigates or corvettes may close the pursuit of their antagonists. It is somewhat remarkable, indeed, that the war should bave endured for a year without bringing as the chance of capturing any one of the Russian cruisers known to be abroad, and, when we canader the uneasiness which these enemies occasioned, we may look back with more satisfaction to the block add so successfully maintained throughout the spring and summer by our fiest in the Bati

on war, any ought to team is a temose vigitance in preserving a state of things so conducive to the national prosperity and honor.

PROJECTED MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. [From the London Daily News, Jan. 11.]

There is a likelinood, it appears, that the government of the United States will offer to mediate between the contending Powers of Europe. The proposal, when first mooted in the Legislature at Washington, was coolly received, and abandoned for the time; but it seems now about to be renewed with more vigor and persistance. The newspapers throughout the Union are filled with discussions on this subject. By referring to the letter of our a pecial correspondent at New York, the reader will be enabled to form a conception of the views entertained of this matter by the more temperate and sagacious of its advocates among American politicians.

The arguments by which the advocates of mediation seek to move their countrymen to a lipt their views appear to be mainly addressed to the nation's sense of its own importance. The changes are assiduously rung on the undeniable truth, that the North American Republic, having great commercial interests to protect in all waters, cannot afford to stand aloof from the counsels of other States; and that the North American Republic has now attained to such a degree of consequence and power as entities it to claim to be admitted into these counsels on a footing of perfect equality with the proudest and must influential States. The citizens of the United States may rest assured that they will meet with no disposition in Europe to resist claims so natural and reasonable. Above all, no opposition to them will be offered by England. Whatever individual speakers and writers may say, the people of England scknowledge the apin growth of the United States in prosperity and power—and acknowledge it ungradgingly, with the self-complacency of kinsmen who watch the career of a young and hopeful scion of their family making his way in the world by his own unaidece ener

nerves and bleeding wounds than if they had been so many bales of wool or cotton. But why do we speak of the miseries thus endured in places, the rmoteness of whose situation, the newness of whose establishments, offer some excuse for intumental many consideration and the same palliation for negicet. Let our readers consider the case of the Humalays at Portsmouth, and teen asy whether they know of any Christian people so inhuman as those to whom England delegates the care of welcoming be all to the core of the care of welcoming be all to the core of the care of welcoming be all to the core of the care of welcoming be all to the core of the care of welcoming be all to the core of the care of welcoming be all to the core of the care of welcoming be all to the core of the care of welcoming the core of the core of the care of welcoming the core of the core of the care of the core of the core of the care of the core of the core of the core of the care of the core of th

ing Danublan Principalities the curse of two successive occupations by foreign armies. Offered now that Sebastopol is totering to its fall, and the Car, in effect, suing for peace, the mediation can only benefit Russia, whose lawiess ambition provoked the war. The offer of mediation is so unhapply timed that it must, of necessity, improve the position of Russia and deteriorate that of France and England if entertained. That many Americans who, from an abstract love of peace, are joining in the recommendation to their government to offer its mediation, are perfectly sincere and friendly to Ergiand, we have no doubt. We call their attention, and the attention of those citizens who have not yet taken part in the discussion, to this consideration, conficent that they will honestly allow its due weight. But a regard to truth and to the honor and interests of our own country compels us at the same time frankly to declare that this proposed mediation is urged by a pretty strong party in the United States in pure hestility to England.

One of the most cager advocates of the interference of the United States in the war which now convulses Eastern Europe is the New Yora Herand. That journal winds up one of its latest reviews of the progress and policy of the war in these words:—"No instincts of race, no similarity of religion, no assumed similarity of constitution, can blind the American people to the true significance of the war in the East. Public opinion is here undoubtedly favorable to Russia. There is no necessity for disguisir g the fact, and England is welcome to the admission. Not that we love Russia more, but that we hate her less." This, it may be said, is but the counterpart of the Times' revillings of America and everything American, and naturally produced by them. Granted: but, apart from mawpapers altogether, there is evidence of a nostile feeling to wards England, of a partisan leaning towards Russia, among a numerous party in the United States. To what else can we attribute the russian party in the United

A meeting of Madric capitalists was held on the 4th, "t the Ministry of Finance, to discuss the subject of the loan of 40,000,00, which the Corts nas suthorized the government to contract, to cover, for the present, the deficit left by the abilition of Puertas and Consumes. The amount of the loan, as I have already stated, is to be 40,000,000 reals, guaranteed by a ceposit of three per cent bonds in the Bank of San Fernando. It was agreed that the bonds should be issued at 33j per cent. The Minis

the proposed 6 per cent as the rate of interest cases the loss; the capitalists demanded 8 per cent; 7 per cent was finally agreed to. This is considered an advantageous rate, so much so that Espana, which carries on a systematic and malis mant opposition to government, to day expresses a douot of such favorable terms having been obtained. It is never teless perfectly true. The Bank of San Fernando subscribed for 10,000,000, the house of Rothsch.1d 6,000,000; other capitalists for 7,000,000; together, 23,000,000. It is expected there will be no difficulty in making up the other 17,000,000, for although the pate of interest is low compared to that which the Spaniah government has frequently paid for temporary accommedation, it must be remembered that the risk run is very slight, £300 of bonds being ledged as security for every £100 lent, the recurity to be realized in six menths, if the money has not been repaid in the interim, or is not then forthcoming.

The statement of the revenue for the month of

been repaid in the interim, or is not seen for a coming.

The statement of the revenue for the month of November last shows a diminution, as compared with the same month of 1853, of 16,488,258 reals. The amount of revenue collected during the eleven months of 1854, of which statements have neen pub-lasted, is 1.182 619.557. The estimate for the same period is 1,225,984,939, showing a deficiency of 43,365,182 reals.

Portugal.

The following is the King Regent's speech upon opening the Portuguese Cortes on the 2d of Jarmery:

Wording Pages and Gentlemen Deputies of the Portuguese Cortes Pages and Gentlemen Deputies of the Portuguese Pages and Gentlemen Pages

Worm't Piers and Gentlemen Deputies of the PortuGeneral Nation —

It is with the greatest satisfaction that, accompanied by my son, King Dom Fedro V., I appear in the centre of the national representatives to open the legislative session of 1856.

Amicable relations are maintained with all the allies of the Fortuguese Crown. The negotiations with the Holy Secrepteding the Church in India are carried on with activity, and it is expected the result will be submitted to you this session. The conventions between Portugal and France, Belgium and Holland, have been ratified; but the ratifications of the commercial treaties with the Argentine, Feruvian and Paraguayan Republics have not yet been exchanged.

During the legislative recess, my sons, Dom Pedro V. and the Duke of Porto, made their projected tour. They received in all the countries visited by them, proofs of consideration and esteem from the sovereigns, princes, and all classes of the people, during their transit, which cannot but be as gratifying to the nation and its representatives as it has been to me.

Peace and tranquillity have been maintained in the kingdom and all its ultramarne possessions.

We were threatened with the ravages of the cholera morbus, and we over thanks to Divine Providence, and the seal of different authorities, which curtailed its progress.

My government, anxious to improve as much as pos-

the real of different authorities, which curtailed its progress.

My government, auxious to improve as much as possible the state of our country, has continued its best attention to its internal transit communications. The means placed at its disposal have been well applied, and the works upon the Eastern Railway (Lisbon to Santarem) continue without interruption, whist many leagues of road have been made in different parts of the country. My government will propose to you the measure and means necessary te continue the public works upon the present scale during the next financial year.

In consequence of the scanty crop of Indian corn in the northern provinces the inhabitants of a great part of the country were suffering from the high prices of bread.

read.

For the benefit of the laborious classes, my govern

ture, but the circumstances which urgently demanded it.

The marine service and the state of materials pertaining to it have claimed the serious attention of my government. In order that it may be placed upon a proper footing, and fulfil its duties of guarding and detending our colonies and protecting our commerce, it is necessary that extraoroinary means should be successively appropriated to the construction of new ships of war. My government will, for that purpose, lay before you the necessary projects of law.

The government has provided for the more urgeot necessations of the ultramarine provinces, and seat reinforcements to Angola, Mozambique and Macao.

Of all the measures adopted the respective Ministers will render you account.

GENTLIBEN DEPUTIES OF THE PORTUGUESS NATION—

The budget of State revenue and expenditure for the financial year of 1556-50 will be laid before you as soon as possible.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable influences of a short harvest of grain and the grape disease upon the revenues, the state of the public treasury does not seriously

WORDLY PERSON AND GENTLEMEN DEPUTION OF THE PORTU-GUESS NATION:—

The Cortes will have to meet in the month of Septem-ber next, in order that the King Bom Pedro V. may, in the presence of the national representatives, take, prior to his acclaimation, the ouths provided in the 76th arti-ide of the constitutional charter. I confide in your learn-ing, and in your well known patroutem, thus using state-ordinary session you will attend to the discussion of those matters which most conduce to the public pros-perity.

Perity.

I and the country hope that your efforts, united with those of my government, will attain the desired object of promoting the felicity of the Portuguese sation, which it so much deserves.

The session is opened.

Appailing Tragedy in London.

On Sunday, the 7th Jan, only three days after a Freich refugee had been condemned to death for the murder of two persons, the inhabitants of London ere startled to hear, that in broad daylight, and in a respectable house, situated in a crowded atreet, another foreigner, an Italian, named Baranelli, had deliberately murdered one person, shot another, and then attempted to consummate his another, and then attempted to consummate his

don sere startled to hear, that in broad daylight, and in a respeciable house, situated in a crowded street, another foreigner, an Italian, named Baranelli, had deliberately mudered one person, shot another, and then attempted to consummate his frightral series of crimes by putting an end to his own existence. The facts of this fearful tragedy are thus told in the Times:—

Al No. 5 Foley place, Portland road, resided a Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, the tenants of the house. On an upper floor lived a Mrs. Williamson, and spartments had also been occupied under the same roof by an Italian, named Luigi Baranelli. Bet ween this man and Mrs. Williamson an intimacy appears to have arisen, the sequel of which was a quarrel between him and Mr. Lambert. Into this part of the transaction it is unnecessary to enter further than to say that Baranelli was desired to quit his lockings, which he did some ten days ago. On Sannedy morning, the 7th, at haif-part 9, he presented humself at the door of the house, and was admitted by the sirvant. After exchanging a few words with her he proceeded to the door of the back parlor, where, as the girl had informed him, her master and mistress were in bed, entered the apartment, shot Mr. Lambert through the need as he lay asleep, and discharged a second pistol, with almost equally fattal effect, into the breast of Mrs. Lambert, as she stared up in alarm. He then rushed up stairs, and endeavored to gain admission into the room where Mrs. Williamson was; but, not succeeding, he ran to another room on the floor ab ive, and there shot himself through the head, just as a police contable got to the door. His own asixement, volunteered as he lay between life and death, with the blood goaling from his mouth, compresses into the compass of nail's dozen lines the narrative of this flightful tragedy:—"I this morning went to the house No. 5 Foley place, when the street door was opened to me by the servant. I forced my way into the before a small remembrance of nimelification, he has explained his miterative

Fire at Great Barrington, Mass. Pire at Great Barrington, Muss.
GREAT BARRINGTON, Muss., Jab. 29, 1855.
About six o'clock last evening, the house newly completed for Edward Leavitt, son of David Leavitt, Eeq., of New York, was discovered to be on ire; and owing to the combustible contents of the building, it was soon enveloped in flames, and was entirely consumed, with all the carpenters', plumbers' and masons' tools. Fire supposed to riginate from the furnace. Loss estimated at \$6,000; ireurance, \$4,000, which will nearly c ver the kes on the building.

F. T. W. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

Semi-Official List of the Awards in the American and British claims will close its business in London on the 15th inst., and the commissioners will make report to their respective governments. No cummission between the two nations has ever considered and decided so many important questions. By the provisions of the convention all claims against enter government, arising out of any transaction since the treaty of Gheat up to the 15th of June lass, night be submitted for the decision of the commissioners, and whether submitted or not are nenceforth buried.

The following decisions have been given on claims presented on behalf of the United States against the British government.

Claim of N. L. Regers & Brothers, of Salam, Mass., for the return of custom duties assessed in the Bay of Islands, in New Zealand, during the years 1840 and 1841.

The commissioners disagreed on the amount of damage to be awarded, and the case was referred to the um; ire, and he awarded the sum of \$7.676.96.

Claim for the sezure of the schooner Fidelity Thomas Tyson, owner. This vessel was sischarged by the court. The re-ord-of the court showed that the vessel was discharged in part on the ground that the vessel was discharged in part on the ground that the smuggling occurred on a prior voyage. The commissioners do not regard this as a legal ground of discharge, and besides, they say that there exist ed probable cause for the seizure, and the claim for detention was disallowed.

Case of the bark Jones.—P. J. Farnham & Ch., owners, claim for the sezure of this vessel at St. Helena, charged with being engaged in the slave trade, her sale at Sierra Leone, and for the costs on the vessel, at d the value of the vessel and cargo.

The commissioners and not agree; they severally declined their opinions, and the case was referred to the unique, who awarded to the owner of the Longo.

the vessel, at d the value of the vessel and cargo.

The commissioners did not agree; they severally desined their opinions, and the case was referred to the umpire, who awarded to the owners of the Jones the sum of \$96,720, and to sundry persons for ventures of goods therein as follows, viz:—TJ James Gilbert, the master, \$1,863; to Ebenezer symonds, the mate, \$842; to F. Sexton, the supercargo, \$1,200; amounting in all to the sum of \$100,625.

Brig Cyrus, Peter C. Dums, owner.—For selzure and detention of this vessel by the British brig-of-war alert, on charge of being concerned in the slave trade.

war Alert, on trade.
Claim disallowed.
Schooner John, Reuben Shapley, owner.—For capture of this vessel by the British ship-of-war Taibot.
March 5, 1815, after peace existed by the terms of the treaty of Gnent, in the latitude where she was seized.

It awarded the

Brig Enterprise, J. W. Neal and others, owners of slaves en board. Claim for damages in hoerating slaves on board of said vessel under the laws of Bermods, when driven into harbor in that island by stress of weather.

The commissioners disagreed on the allowance of the claim, and it was referred to the unpire, and he awarded to the claimants the sum of \$49,000.

Claim for damages in iberating slaves forced on the Babamas by stress of weather.

The commissioners claagreed on the allowance of the claim, and the unpire awarded the sum of \$16,000.

There were other unimportant American claims, amout ting on the whole to about forty, and the particulars of which I am unable to give you.

The British claims were vastly more numerous, and although many or them have been righted, yet, so far as the decisions have transpired, the amount of the awards to each government appears to be nearly qual. The British government entirely perverted the commission from its original design, and presented every conceivable claim, and pressed all with equal pertinacity. It is the English rule in controversics with foreign governments to claim more than they believe to be due.

Induced there is scarce any relation between what they claim and what is just. It is not unusual for Englishmen to arrigate to the meetives a greater measure of justice than they are willing to actord to the profit of any other nation, and then rely upon their government to bully their adversary into granting their us just demands.

The commission furnishes, I am informed, several examples in proof of this opinion.

The cases of Kennorthy, rhaw, Taylor and others, Yorkshire importers, against whom suits were commenced at the instance of the collector of New York in 1839 and 1840, charged with having defrauded the revenue in passing goods through the custom hums by false involces, are the examples to which I refer. The partix sevaced the service of process in some of the cases, and fied from the country, but in all the suits were, uncer the advice of counsel, comp

They have rested quiet until now, without taking any steps against the collector or any other officer, and the British government now comes forward and makes a claim against the United States for the meny these parties paid in compromising these suite. This was done, notwithstanding the treaty of commerce between the two countries expressly binds the citizens of one country residing in the other to be sobject to all the laws thereof, and the general principe of international law that every person is subject to the laws of the country in which he resides. These claims are, however, rejected.

Another class of claims which the treaty never contemposited, were the bonds of Florida and Items. The connection to United States took the ground that they were not designed to be included within the convention, as they were in no proper series eclaims against the United States. In the case of the Texas bonds this ground was sustained and the cisims rejected, and the decision was subtained and the cisims rejected, and the decision was subtained and the cisims rejected, and the decision was subtained and the cisims rejected, and the decision was subtained and the cisims rejected, and the decision was subtained and the cisims rejected, and the decision was subtained and the cisims rejected, and the decision was subtained and the cisims rejected, and the decision for the British countries to whom these cases were referred want emocrabatinto the merits, and showed very clearly that there could be no claims and for the British, without regard to their merits. He probably took this course under instructions from his government, as being most in harmony with their usual policy, and more likely to secure a large award.

The case of the Messe a Laurent is one of so much importance that the content is one of so much importance that the content is one of so much Promised.

They have rested quiet until now, without taking

their sensi policy, and more likely to score a language.

The case of the Messe a Laurent is one of so much importance that I venture to refer to that case in particular, as it would much exceed the bounds of your patience to attempt to give the details of the British cases.

Laurenus claimed damages for the seture by Gen. Boott and confiscation of a debt alleged to be due from them to the Mexican government, as the purchase money of real estate in the city of Mexico, of

which they were afterwards disposessed by judgment of the Mexican courts. This claim was dis-

Our Detroit Correspondence. Darmorr, Jan. 18, 1855.

Extraordinary Mildness of the Season Dullness of Trade Efforts to Relieve the Unemployed Improved Appearance of Detroit—Theatrical Pros-picts—Slow Progress of State Legislation—Elec-tion for United States Senator—A Fusionist Successor Taiked of for Gen. Cass, &c.

Not having noticed in the HERALD for some time past a correspondence from Detroit, and thinking that your readers would like to know how matters and things in general are going on in this region, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines.

The winter, thus far, has been unprecedentedly pleasant, and to day the sun is shining as brightly as it does in April, while a soft south wind renders fires unnecessary for warming. How long the pre-sent spell of fine weather will continue, no one can predict, as changes from one extreme to another come very suddenly at times, and without any fore warnings.

The dulness in trade which has so seriously affect. ed the business of Eastern marts, is sensibly felt-here, and hundreds of mechanics and day laborers have had an unlooked for interval of for ed rest for weeks, with no prospects of employment ahead. However, the liberality of Western hearts has thus far been equal to the demands of distress, and the poor and needy are daily sought out and cared for by noble hearts and active hands. Prominent among the associations for relieving the unfortanate of all creeds and classes, stands the Young Men's Benevolent Society, composed chiefly or business men, but aided by all who have the ability to do so They have rooms centrally located, where all who call are supplied with such articles as are really necessary for their comforts, such as wood, clothing, medicines and nutricious soup, which is given in quantities according to the size of needy families. Of the doings of the Sisters of Charity in relieving

amounting in all to the sum of 100,025.

Ing Cymp, Feer C. Dump, converted the start of the control of the cont sideration, calling on them to vote for the repeal of the Kansas Nebraska bill, and the re instalment of the Missouri Compromise line. However, this is merely for Buncombe as it is well known that Mesera. Cass and Stoat will pay about as much attention to there resolutions as though they were for the dismemberment of the Union.

RIDLEY.

Our New Haven Correspondence.

NEW HAVES, Jan. 72, 1855.

Hard Times—Political Speculations—Governor

Dutton to be Renominated by the Wings—Ingraham talked of by the Democrats—The Known Nothings Among the Lieges-The Lecture Sea-

A city like this, crowned with elms, blessed with shadowy spires and cold water proclivities, should not lack a nook among your correspondents a city that, on the arrival of the "lightning train," is must cal with the cry of "HERALD, HERALD," containing the latest news—"Sebastopol not taken." We should as soon presume to think that honesty ex-isted in the Kirchen Cabinet at Washington, as to deny ourselves the daily HERALD banquet. But to the items of the cay. "Dull times" are the ruling themes of the manufacturer, the merchant and the mechanic. Our traders are not only suffering severely themselves, but are called upon to contribute iargely to the relief of others. Political speculation is again bosy; the certainty of victory is, however, no longer indulged in. Old fogies stand in fear of

is again busy; the certainty of victory is, however, no longer indulged in. Old fogles stand in fear of the invisible "Sam;" they fear the dagger of political annihilation. Gev. Dutton will acdoubtedly be renominated by the wings and temperance men. What "Sam" will say to this, I "don't know." The democrate secretly breathe the name of Ingraham, he will modoubtedly be the candidate, if the various factions can be brought to worship the administration demagogues. Custom hou cofficers and penny postmantes a know no other divinity than that dictated "by the powers that be" at Washington. Our "dear Register" apprehends much trouble from the En w Notzings—something of the character that Gen. Scott experienced from the gailant Captain Marcy.

"Fam." has undoubtedly established himself in this vicinity. Such is his bashfulness, he will soo in all probability introduce timself publicly till the election. I know nothing of Sam's whereaboous, but infer that he powerses the faculty of knowing. "Sam" seems to understand the old a tage. "Speam only when you are spoken to." I somewhat hou are that characteristic. We are onlying, in common with our aster cities, the rarity of public lectures Mr. Parker, denominated the "great trunderer" on the small bills, thundered here during the last week—(not; the Mr. Parker who was so politicly requested to write his middle initial d—d plain). Mr. If fairly he witched the dark eyed queens of this court of cims, by calling beasty orthodyx. I think for ones in his life he manifested some symptoms of honesty; he cid not denounce the siavsholders. We have already and "our sphere" rent saunder by geologists—the his middle initial d—d plain). Mr. If fairly he witched the dark eyed queens of this court of cims, by calling beasty orthodyx. I think for ones in his life he manifested some symptoms of honesty; he cid not denounce the siavsholders. We have already and "our sphere" rent saunder by geologists—the herots of the past clothed with the itring present. "all for a quarter."

Rociety is but